

The Daily Gazetteer.

NUMB. 1858

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 4. 1741.



As there are Diversities in Complexion, Countenances, and Manner of Carriage amongst Mankind, so we also see there are Variety of Humours. One Man affects this, another that; all Things please all, but nothing suits alike the Pleasure of every Body. It has been long ago observed that this flows from the Divine Wisdom, and that thereby the Business of the Happiness of our Species are equally provided for. I say this hath been long ago remarked, and with Justice; for were it not from this Principle, which is certainly deeper than we commonly imagine, Men would follow all the same Objects, and so a Concourse of many would produce Feuds on one Side, and Negligence on the other of many Objects, as worthy both of Love and Pursuit. But by this means every Object is brought to its proper Train, and a reasonable Number of Concomitants leads to Perfection, by begetting Emulation. Observation on the same Subject deserves our Attention; it is this: In proportion to the Zeal with which Men addict themselves to one Profession, they are more disposed to dislike, and even to contemn and scorn, that which is its Opposite. This shews, generally speaking, a narrowness of Mind; for in such a Soul as is capable of embracing many Things with equal or even with a more equal Accuracy, we discern not this Disposition, commonly the contrary, an Evenness of Temper, and Respect for all Sciences, and Men who profess

Two of the most opposite Characters in the World are the Soldier and a Lawyer: They differ in their Habit, their Method of Speaking, Way of Living, and in their Notions about most Things. Good Breeding restrains them from Raillery in publick, but when they are in private Liberty to divulge their Sentiments of each other, their Paintings are extremely brisk and lively. The Soldier diverts him with observing the Trumells of the Lawyer's Dress. It he's neat, then the Lawyer looks on a Besu as an inexhaustible Topick, but if the Lawyer is a plain Man, then he's a Sloven in the Soldier's Estimation. His Discourse, his Arguments, his all displease the Man of Lace. He finds his own Reasoning quirk, his Raillery coarse, and every Thing he does is wrong, and all he says is the Purpose. However unreasonable this Conduct is, and impartial Judgments, yet amongst the Generals of Mankind, enough will be always found ready to, and willingly applauding such Discourses, without considering that to Laws they owe all the Blessings of Society, and that Lawyers are necessary Dependents on them; that Alterations in Manners and Customs require that Diversity of Regulations which makes Laws so arduous; and that the Language of the Bar, every other Kind of Language, varies with Time, and the Circumstances of Things, and has its Propriety in its use, how odd soever it may seem to other People in other Places.

Turn the Lawyer is no less severe upon the Soldier, and with just as little Reason. He treats him as a barbarous Neighbour, inveighs against Rapine and Plunder, and the Fate of Nations plagued with Armies, and against the Power of the Sword, wonders how Men can entertain so absurd a Notion as that Force should be Right, and boldly pronounces Standing Troops a curse, but still a very sensible Evil: He calls a Martial Concerns in Behaviour, explodes a shewy Dress as a vain Disposition, sneers at a freer Manner of Life than he is accusom'd to, as a Breach in Decency, remonstrates against Military Proceedings as cruel and inequitable: In short, he beholds a Soldier as an Enemy to Law, and thence imagines that he is in a great Measure to be an Enemy to him. Yet a Soldier is, and always be, esteem'd a most honourable Profession. He is according to Law in time of Peace, in time of War he is in danger of losing this Blessing, and owes his Preservation to the Courage of our Soldiers. The Soldier is either fictitious, or if not so, no Evils are compared to him. Military Justice differs from that of the Law, but is still founded on right Principles; and Martial Men have all the Right that the Nature of their Condition will allow; which on a strict Enquiry will be found to be all that they can claim for themselves. For Common Opinion is not ruled by the Appearance.

The irrational Enmity subsists between Men of different Professions, and Traders, meer Scholars and meer Clowns, who spend all their Days on Shore, and those who make a Livelihood by spending their Days at Sea. An

Opposition in Manners produces a Dislike in Conversation; and so contracted are the Souls of the Multitude, that being entirely taken up with the Characters in which they act, they forget their common Relation as Men, and that Connection there is between them as Members of Society. In the Scenes of Life, as in those on the Stage, Diversity of Appearances produces Satisfaction. All are not Kings, Heroes, or Statesmen in the Drama, nay it often happens, that the greatest Skill is shewn in the lowest Character; the Reputation of the Actor depending upon his Performance, and not his Part. Just so in the World, all Ranks have their respective Privileges, and Kings are Kings in virtue of their having Subjects, the Bond of mutual Dependence connecting all. Easy and natural these Reflections, and from a View of daily Occurrences how plainly does it appear that they are seldom made? Irrational Passions, groundless Prejudices, confounded Distastes, disturb that Harmony which ought to subsist among reasonable Beings; and when we have wearied ourselves with a restless Pursuit of our own wayward Humours, we impiously arraign Providence, or foolishly accuse Fate of the Ills done by ourselves, and are exceeding angry that we are not happy in spite of our Teeth. Such unaccountable Creatures we are, that sometimes we value our Faculties so highly as to think all Things in our Reach, and at others repine that we are left to this Liberty of acquiring or wanting them.

It would however be some Comfort, if after all none but Opposites entertain'd Enmity against each other: But such is the unhappy Fate of Men, in the present Age at least, that tho' they agree ever so well in Matters of Moment, yet if they differ about the most trivial Circumstances, such as themselves on both Sides confests to be of little Consequence, their Anger shall flame as high, their Humour run as strongly into Debate, as if they were by Birth and Interest irreconcilable Enemies, or like Hannibal, sworn in their Nonage to immortal Hatred. In Religion, every upstart, narrow Sect, claims exclusive Salvation, and yet whenever it increases itself, one Side hating and abhorring the other, as much as if they had never been united. Instances might easily be given, if they were not too common to be necessary, and at the same time too invidious to be mentioned. Parties in the State are the same; a like Zeal inspires all who espouse them, a like Enthusiastick Fondness for unessential Notions, a like Forwardness to all who do not in every Circumstance agree with us; as if Men might not differ without Ill-will, or pursue different Roads without reproaching each other. Yet all contend for Freedom of Speech as well as Sentiment. All would take what Liberties they please to themselves, tho' all see with Dislike the same Liberties taken by others. This must be too notorious to be denied, as it is certainly too absurd to be so much as excused, I wish I could add, too detestable to be pardoned.

How modestly the Scribes in the Service of the Opposition handle publick Affairs, how tenderly they treat publick Characters, and what Proofs they afford of publick Spirit by avoiding every thing that looks like private Prejudice, the World well knows, and therefore I need not tell them. But sure I may have leave to complain of that Bitterness with which they constantly treat their Opponents. As they never write with any Temper, they must not take it amiss if we now and then observe that they are in a Passion. A Man must be of an odd Cast of Mind, who likes Abuse, and of an odder who delights in being abused. There is something very disagreeable in the very Noise of Scolding, and setting all things else aside, I should be glad the Craftsman would have done with it on this Score. For my part to speak the Truth, I am almost deaf with it, and if their Clamour continues much longer, it will bring along with it a Cure, for then I shall not hear at all. Daily I employ some Hours in perusing their Lucubrations, and as few, a very few of their Customers do so much, methinks they should treat me the better for it. Add to this, that it hinders me from being convinced. I can hardly disentangle their Arguments, when they condescend to use them, from their Billinggate. These I own are great Misfortunes to me, and good-natur'd Folks on such an Application would certainly be inclin'd to pity me. But as with all my Charity I can scarce suppose them such, I must have Recourse to other Reasons to convince them of their ill Conduct.

Whatever Opinion their Assurance and Conceit may beget in them of all they do, yet from Attention to what the World says I am clearly convinced, that this unreasonable Spirit of Malice is one Reason of the present declining Sale of their Papers, and particularly of the Craftsman. To what purpose (said a grave Gentleman at a

certain Coffee-house a Week ago) does this Counsellor D'Anvers go on writing to the Town, when every Paper makes it plain he has no more to say, at least that concerns us. Here now (pointing to the Journal) are Two Columns of personal Calumny against one Freeman, a Person whom the Author professes to hate for private Reasons; and here are I know not how many Columns of Advertisements for the sake of getting Money, which his Bookseller loves. But what's all this to us? I protest I think it an Imposition, that the Publick should pay a Weekly Tax to gratify the assumed Malice of one Man, and the known Avarice of another. For my part, I will no more bear a Patriot Scribbler to be quarter'd upon me, than one of the Government's Dragons. If he writes, as he says, for one of the K— for Mid—x, let him pay him. For my own part, I think he writes only to vent his ill-humour, and to get Money to put him in a good one. If he succeeds, it must come out of Fools Pockets, and I'll not be of the Number. More to this purpose comes to my Knowledge daily, and might come to theirs if they would inquire, nay if they would but so much as listen to any thing but what they say themselves.

The Publick too suffers much by this absurd Management, for instead of Arguments they are put off with Declarations. A Question is started by one of these assuming Writers, a few trite things said upon it to raise a Coffee-house Discourse, and enable some of the Champions of the Faction to damn the Ministry and wonder how the People can bear it. But if an Answer be given here, instead of a Reply clearing the Matter, the Publick is insolently told, that the Gazetteers are a Parcel of Block-heads, and it is below them to afford them an Answer. It may be so. — But if the Gazetteers were the best Papers ever written, they might meet with no better Reply. For this Cause therefore another Course should be taken, or the Publick will have Grounds to suspect no other can. Sometimes indeed they complain of Prosecutions, and insinuate as strong things against their Juries as against Gazetteers. Yet on their last Prosecution they own'd their Crime, confessed they had made a rash Charge, and were destitute of Proof. — But in that very Journal, they insinuated new Charges, — and modestly expected to be believed. If the Publick can be thus used and still keep their Patience, if such Authors as these can inflame the People against an Administration acting strictly according to the Laws, if Writers of this Sort may assume Dictatorial Airs. The Voice of Posterity will be loud against such Proceedings. Nay the present Age, when they shall feel the Evils inevitably flowing from such a Conduct, will do Justice on itself and them. The Deceivers of the People rarely escape when the People exert or recover their Wits, and from certain strong Symptoms I gather, that with regard to those whom these Fanizaries of the Pen have abused, it will be the Case soon.

The Approach of the busy Season of the Year, which is with the Craftsman always the Season of Calumny, makes these Cautions necessary, and therefore I hope they will be receiv'd as intended, and that nothing will make Impressions on the Publick, unsupported by Argument or Evidence.

R. FREEMAN.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Gibraltar, Oct. 7. On the 28th of September last arrived the Parliament, Johnson, of and from London for this Place: On the 30th ditto arrived the Dartmouth Man of War, with the following Ships from England; viz. The Happy Jannet, Maclish; the Prince of Orange, Fleet; the Planter, Duncomb; the Friendship, Keeton; the Phenix, Newron; the Lemmon, Lemmon; the Hopewell, Wise; the Bellica, Wadham; the Tilly, Doves; the Draper, Moore; the Thomas and Ann, Hyde; and the St. Lucar, Hugget; all for this Place; with the Experiment, Johnson, of and from London for Carolina; On Octob. 5. Sailed under Convoy of the Sunderland Man of War, the Scrope, Poor, for Lisbon.

Admiral Haddock came in the same Day as the Fleet from England, with seven Men of War.

Remains in Port the Somerset and Lancaster of 80 Guns, the Ipswich of 70, the Warwick, Plymouth, and Pembroke of 60, the Salisbury and the Dartmouth of 50, the Feversham and Folkestone of 40, the Winchelsea and Dealcastle of 20 Guns, three Fire-ships and a Bomb-ketch.

HOME PORTS.

Dublin, Oct. 16. On the 11th arrived the Phoenix, Dixon, from Virginia for Whitehaven: On the 12th, the Phoenix, Minley, from Rotterdam; the King, from



Green, from London: On the 14th, the Peace, Wilson, from Philadelphia: On the 15th, the Prince William, Fleming, from London. On the 16th, the Mary, Hunt, for Antigua: On the 17th, the Magdalen, Gaulle, for Lisbon: On the 18th, the Success, Hind, for Jamaica.

Dover, Nov. 2. Wind N. N. W. Arrived the Pegasus, Connelly, from North Carolina; and the Thomas and Mary, Mercer, from Faro.

Deal, Nov. 2. Wind S. W. His Majesty's Ships with the Outward-bound remain. Came down the Penelope, Ellwood, for St. Kitts; and the Neptune, Beatson, for Jamaica. Arrived the Revolution, Fortune, from Maryland.

Arrived at several Ports.

At Newfoundland, the Hope, Baker, from Pool.

At North Carolina, the Two Bettys, Rogers, from Antigua.

At Venice, the Two Young Margarets, Strohm, from Petersburg.

At Leghorn, the ———, Dillington, from Ancona.

At Gibraltar, the Phenix, Ancell, and the Tryon, Aheron, both from London.

At Hull, the ———, Blackwell Taylor, and the ———, Thomas Jackson, both from Gottenburgh.

At Harwich, the Lydia and Dorothy, Gowal, from Hamburg.

L O N D O N, November 4.

Last Night arriv'd a Mail from Holland, with Advice from Rome of the 21st ult. N. S. that the Venetian Ambassador has communicated to the Pope a Plan or Project of the Queen of Hungary for forming a League in Italy between her Hungarian Majesty, the Republic of Venice, the King of Sardinia, the Great Duke of Tuscany, and any other Princes and States of Italy that shall accede to it, for maintaining the publick Tranquility, in opposition to any foreign Forces that shall offer to disturb it. The Ambassador added, that the Pope himself was to be invited to enter into the League; but the Pope said he should always be ready to contribute to the publick Tranquility, but before this Project could be put in execution, it was absolutely necessary for all the Parties to be so agreed that neither might fail the rest.

On the 22d ult. when the Elector of Bavaria review'd his Army which is incamp'd at St. Hypolite, he made a grand Entertainment for all the General Officers, at which the first Toast was, a Health to all the Crown'd Heads his Allies; then, Prosperity to the Bavarians; and then, to the French; at which last Toast the Elector threw his Glass over his Head, as did all the General Officers.

The Swedish General Lewenhaupt was to march towards Wybourg on the 22d ult. so that some important News is soon expected from those Parts, especially as the Russian General Keith had been so reinforce'd that his Army consists now of 33,000 Men.

On the 31st ult. the City of Neiss surrender'd to the King of Prussia by Capitulation; and the Surrender of Glatz will probably be the next News.

'Tis determin'd that the French Troops shall not have their Winter Quarters in the Bishoprick of Osnabrug, but in those of Paderborn and Munster, in the Electorate of Cologne, and in the Duchies of Juliers and Berg; and the Head Quarters are to be at Munster, where the Marshal de Maillebois is to have the Bishop's Palace, and several of the General Officers are to lodge there with him.

We hear from France, that the Toulon Squadron arriv'd the 25th ult. at Barcelona, the Governor of which City went on board the Commodore's Ship to confer with him about the Execution of his Orders.

Days appointed for making Dividends to the

- Nov. Creditors of the following Persons, viz.
1. Rene Baudwin, of Pantion-street Distiller.
 2. Giles Dulake Tidmarsh, late of London Merchant.
 3. George Clay, late of King's Lynn Merchant.
 4. Charles Bowler, of Lombard-street Merchant.
 5. Joseph Gregory, of Trim-mill near Bristol Mealman.
 6. Peter Farettes, late of Stuart-street Weaver.
 7. John Glover, of Cheap-side Linendraper.
 8. Mary Kello, of Houndsditch Widow and Mercer.
 9. Miles Wray, of Great Grimsby Distiller.
 10. Tho. Smith, late of Windmill-street Coachmaker.
 11. Tho. Owens, of Bristol Vintner.
 12. John Wilson and George Fothergill, of St. Andrew Holborn Brewers.
 13. Samuel Coley, of Aldgate Haberdasher.
 14. Matthew Metcalf, of Rosemary-lane Salesman.
 15. George Wane, of Hayes in Kent Merchant.
 16. Cave Wiseman, of Fleet-street Hosier.
 17. William Watson, of Durham Mercer.
 18. John Thompson, late of London Merchant.
 19. James Todd, of Amersham Linendraper.
 20. David Ketcher, of Canterbury Merchant.
 21. Edward Greenaway, late of St. Olave Southwark Grocer.
 22. Thomas Taylor, late of Woodbridge Chapman.

The *Great Cause* as mention'd in our last, between Charles Ewer, Esq. and Charles Egerton, Esq. relating to an Alderman of Broad-street ward, is to be further heard before the Lord Chief Justice Lee in the Court of King's Bench To-morrow.

Whitehall, Nov. 3. An Account has been receiv'd by Letters from Cork, dated the 18th of October, that his Majesty's Ships appointed to convoy the Troops going to the West Indies were arrived there, together with all the Transports, and were ready to sail with the first fair Wind.

BANKRUPTS.

Theophilus Perkins, of Threadneedle-street, Vintner.
Thomas Hankin, of Love-lane, in the Parish of St. Mary Aldermansbury, Apothecary.

High Water this Day	Morning	Evening
at London-Bridge.	06 46	07 16

Bank Stock, 140 1-4th to 3-8ths. India, 158 1-half. South Sea, 104 3 8ths to 1-half. Old Annuity, 111 1-4th to 1-half. New ditto, 111 7-8ths to 112 1-8th to 112. Three per Cent. 100 1-4th to 1-half. Seven per Cent. Loan, 82. Five per Cent. ditto, 62. Royal Assurance, 89 1-half. London Assurance, 11. African, 10. India Bonds, 4 l. 9 s. to 10 s. Premium. Bank Circulation, 2 l. 12 s. 6 d. Prem. Salt Talties, 1 1-half Prem. English Copper, 3 l. 15 s. Welsh ditto, 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders, 101 1-half. Three per Cent. ditto, 95 1-half. Million Bank, 113. Equivalent, 112. Lottery Tickets, 5 l. 6 s. 6 d.

South-Sea-House, London Oct. 28. 1741

THE Court of Directors of the South Sea Company do hereby give Notice, that they will expose to Sale at their House in Threadneedle-street, on Friday the 13th of November next, at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon, 47 Hogheads of Sugar from Jamaica.

This Day is Published,

(Price Four-Pence.)

THE OCCASIONAL PAPER, Number III.

On Disputes and Controversies in Religion.
What have the greatest Part of the Comments and Disputes upon the Law of God served for, but to make the Meaning more doubtful, and to perplex the Sense? What hath been the Effect of those multiplied, curious Distinctions, and acute Niceties, but Obscurity and Uncertainty, leaving the Words more unintelligible, and the Reader more at a Loss?

Locke on Hum. Understand. B. III. C. 10. Sect. 12.
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I. A Copy of the Royal Charter establishing an Hospital for the Maintenance and Education of Exposed and Deserted Young Children. Price 4d.

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For the Use of Schools, as well as of Private Gentlemen.
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N. B. Number II. will be published next Month: And as soon as the *Aeneid* is finish'd, the *Bucolics* and *Georgicks* will be printed in the same Manner.

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How to ascertain the Value of Hilly Grounds, a t tremely useful to Landlord and Tenant. 7. Direct making Gardens in clayey Grounds, and a certain M improving Fruit-trees.

St. Ildefonso, Oct. 17. N. S.



On the 12th we had a great Change in the Ministry; M. Campillo, who for some Months past was only Minister of the Finances, having been declar'd Secretary of War, of the Marine, and of the Indies. This Alteration will, 'tis supposed, occasion a very great one in Affairs,

which 'tis hop'd will soon have a better Aspect, by reason of that Minister's superior Genius, who will direct all Business with the King personally, as has already happen'd three Times since he has been in Place. The Duke de Montemar loses the Office of Secretary of War by this Promotion, the King has given him the Regiment of Spanish Guards; and M. la Quintana, who was Secretary of the Council and of the Indies, nothing more than a Member of the Council of the Indies as he was before. As to the Marquis d'Ustarias, who was Secretary of the Dispatches of the War, he has no Employment at all now, but many People think he will be Prime Minister to the Infante Don Philip, when he has carry'd his Point. Donde Villarias indeed still the Care of Foreign Affairs, but 'tis not certain he will be so long, having a Competitor of Don Campillo's Stamp; to whom the King has also just given the 17000 Crowns which Don Patinho had for his Table. Don Ellava, who so well defended the City of Carthagena, was made Captain-General of the King's Army on the 14th inst. which News will be sent to him by an Advice-ship, that is to sail from Ferrol the last end of this Month, with fresh Orders to the Admiral Torres at the Havana. On the 14th the Duke de Montemar took Leave of their Majesties, and the whole Court, and return'd to Madrid; from whence he has set out Yesterday at four o'Clock in the morning to Barcelona, where as soon as he arrives he will review the Troops intended for the Expedition to Italy.

St. Ildefonso, Oct. 17. The Turkish Ambassador, who is returning to Constantinople, went in one of the Court-Coaches last Night, accompany'd by his suite on Horseback, to the Great Theatre-Royal of Charles, to hear a Cantata with six Voices, which was executed in form of an Opera, with Dancing between and after the Songs. When his Excellency enter'd the Box, he saluted the Nobility of both Sexes in theirs to his Manner, and then took his Pipe of Tobacco, which he smok'd with as much Freedom as an Englishman would take Snuff in a Palace of Turkey. He seem'd to admire the Musick and the Voices, but the altered Gravity of his Phys, and forc'd him to laugh.

St. Ildefonso, Nov. 2. N. S. They write from Barcelona, on the 26th ult. they began to put the Ammunition aboard the Toulon Squadron, together with the Forces, consisting of 14000 Foot and 1000 Horse. The Expedition is variously talk'd of. Some say the Design is to Port Mahon, and the whole Island of Minorca, and Admiral Haddock to retire from the Coasts of Spain, that the Spanish Squadron may leave Cadiz without Danger, in order to sail to the West-Indies, to home the Galleons and Admiral de Torres's Squadron, most of whose Ships are very richly laden. Others say the Troops are to be transported to Italy, where it is the easy for them to act in the Absence of the Austrian Troops which are sent towards Tirol, besides the opportunity they will have of assisting the Elector of Saxony in case of Need.

COUNTRY NEWS.

St. Ildefonso, Nov. 2. Friday last, being the Anniversary of the Birth of his Majesty King George the Third, was celebrated here with all possible Demonstrations of Joy. The Officers of Col. Grahame's Regiment in the Evening gave the Gentlemen of the Town a sumptuous Entertainment at the Golden Talbot, which was politely conducted by the most generous and amiable Lieut. Col. Crosby. At the same time a Chapel was held by the Blue and Orange Association at the Assembly-House, where the most accomplished Sir John Mordaunt presided with great Dignity and Loyalty. Each company vied with the other in Affection to his Majesty; and the Harmonious and due Compliment paid to them; while Volleys of Firing from all the Grenadiers were the repeated Signals of loyal Hearts without

HOME PORTS.

St. Ildefonso, Oct. 20. On the 14th arrived the Industry, He-

lens, from Bristol; on the 15th, the Joanna. Smell, from Zurichzee; the Dolphin Man of War, the Union, Kitchen, the Prince of Orange, Cornish, the Upton, Dawson, the Albemarle, Danic, the Industry, Jackson, all from Glasgow; the Margaret, Barret, from Saltcomb; the Georgius, Titball, the Hanover, Northover, on the 16th, the Lamb, Courcy, the Swift, Denroch, all four from Bristol; the Batchelor, Moore, from Plymouth; the Thomas, Jones, the Addison, Chambers, both from London; the Betty, Reggles, from Philadelphia; on the 17th, his Majesty's Ships the St. Albans, Fowey, Blast, and Basilisk, from Spithead; the Molly, Smith, the New England Merchant, Knight, on the 18th, the Algarve, Buf-ded, all three from London; the Elizabeth and Mary, McGarthy, from Rotterdam; the Fortune, Hanfon, from Norway; the Greenwich Man of War and seven Merchant Ships under her Convoy from London; on the 19th, the Unity, Thistlethwaite, from Dunkirk; the Thunder Bombketch from London, with nine Transports; on the 20th, the Seahorse, Curie, from Croftwick; the Providence, Newcomen, the Benjamin, Harrison, the Friendship, Story, all three from Lisbon.

St. Ildefonso, Nov. 2. Sailed the Thompson, Thompson, and the Elizabeth, Mills, both for London.

St. Ildefonso, Nov. 2. Since the 26th of August this Year, the Commander of the Spanish Privateer mention'd in my last Letter hath taken no less than 17 Vessels. When he took the Snow belonging to Jersey, he had got 90 English Sailors on board, 60 of whom were kept in Irons. He sent the Master of the Snow and two other Persons who were concern'd in purchasing her Cargo, to St. Sebastian, where they are to remain till the Sum stipulated in the Contract for her Ransom be actually remitted thither.

St. Ildefonso, Nov. 2. Yesterday sailed the Pegasus, Connelly, from North Carolina for London; and the Sarah, Hawes, from Boston for Amsterdam. Wind W. S. W.

St. Ildefonso, Nov. 3. Wind S. E. Came in the John and Mary, Hardy, from London for Lyme, and the Young William, Seldit, from Hamburg for France. Sailed the Kingsfisher, Hillgrove, for Jersey; the Three Brothers, Goodridge, and the Owners Goodwill, Kennet, both for Millford; and the Endeavour, Larkins, for Plymouth. Arrived the Sarah, Hawes, from New York for Amsterdam.

St. Ildefonso, Nov. 3. Yesterday sail'd his Majesty's Ships the Winchester, Hastings, Liverpool, Lynn, Lyme, Sapphire, and Seaford, with most of the Outward-bound, to the Westward. Came down and sail'd thro' the Sea-nymph, Oxland, for Plymouth. Arrived the Aetna Fire-ship, Boys, from Cuba and Spithead. Remain the Biddeford Man of War, with the India Merchant, Read, and the Tuscany, Martin, for Leghorn.

St. Ildefonso, Nov. 3. Yesterday pass'd by the Baltic Merchant, Hill, from Petersburg; the Susanna and Sarah, Belfour, from Dantzick; the Britannia, Johnson, from Gottenburgh; the Patience, Coates, from Riga; the Clarendon, Bride, from Jamaica; the St. Catherine, Roberts, from Lisbon; the William and John, Goodson, from Guernsey; the Lydia and Dorothy, Gowan, from Hamburg: And this Day, the Lorretta, Lithered, from Barbados; the Resolution, Fortune, from Maryland; the Wind for Man of War, Capt. Spencer, from Jamaica; the Hammond, Mercer, from Faro; the William and Sarah, Cross, the Olive Branch, Page, the Imperial Ann, Hawkes, the Greyhound, Spencer, the Tiger, Spencer, all five from Petersburg; the Peter and Hermanus, Ellis, from Amsterdam; the Vernon, Smith, from Norway.

St. Ildefonso, Nov. 4. Pass'd by the Byam, Bulkley, from Barbados, who came North about.

Arrived at several Ports.

At Carolina, the Ackworth, Jones, from Gibraltar. At Gibraltar, the Betty, Davis, from New England for Leghorn.

At Hamburg, the Adventure, Scheemaker, from Port Orient, and the St. Peter, Wahso, from London.

At Rochelle, the Happy Union, Dey, from Dublin.

At Dublin, the Webster, Stephens, from London, and the Boston Merchant, Goad, from Maryland.

LONDON, November 5.

The Elector Palatine, who on the 24th ult. enter'd into his 81st Year, was as well as could be expected for a Prince of his Age.

A Fire broke out lately at Francfort, in the Jews Quarter, by which six Houses were burnt before it was extinguish'd.

They had a Report at Constantinople, that Kouli Kan, who intended to make himself Master of all the Caspian Sea, was wounded in the Arm by a Musket-shot from a Wood, which also carry'd off one of his Fingers.

They write from Paris, that a Florentine, who was formerly an Officer of the Mines in England, has discover'd a Gold Mine two Leagues from that City.

Extrait of a Letter from Paris to a Person at the Hague, Nov. 2. 1741.

'People are more anxious here after News than they have ever been since the last general War, and though every Day almost produces something extraordinary, yet are they never satisfy'd, but still enquiring after what is behind. Since the Toulon Squadron sail'd, it has been destin'd by our Coffeehouse Statesmen, to almost every Quarter of the Globe. This Evening we are out of our Pain, there being certain Advice that it arriv'd in the Port of Barcelona on the 25th of October. As soon as the Lieutenant General de Court had notify'd his Arrival to the Governor, he immediately went on board the Admiral, where the King's Orders were open'd, on which they had a Conference lasting somewhat more than two Hours. On the 26th they began to embark on board the Fleet vast Quantities of Ammunition, and at the Departure of the Courier, the Troops consisting of 15,000 Men, Horse and Foot, were actually Part of them on Shipboard, and the rest embarking as fast as possible. After all this, we still talk with Uncertainty of the true Intent of this Expedition; the Generality of our Statesmen are positive that it is design'd for Italy, where the Spanish Troops may act effectually when the Queen of Hungary's Forces are withdrawn into the Tyrolze, and even be able to yield the Elector of Bavaria some Assistance, in case he should need it. But the more refin'd Politicians pretend that these Troops will make a Descent on Minorca, in order to force Admiral Haddock to leave the Bay of Cadiz open, that the Spanish Fleet may sail from thence into America, there to reinforce Admiral Torres, and bring the Galleons which are very richly laden safely into Europe. If this could be effected, it would prove of infinite Use to the House of Bourbon; for as things stand at present Money is much wanted, and if the English pursue their Scheme in the new World, they will soon have more to say in the old, than most People imagine.'

'We have Advice from Naples by Letters of the 11th of last Month, that the Train of heavy Artillery has been laid up, and such other Orders given as seem to speak no Design in that Court of offending her Neighbours; and yet there are private Letters of the same Date which say positively, that the Inspector General of the Army has in the Space of eight Days secretly review'd all the Forces, and that a Train of Fieldpieces is certainly getting ready on the Frontiers. It seems the very youngest Branches of this spreading House of Bourbon are bless'd with all the Arts of Policy which have a Tendency to raise them at the Expence of their Neighbours.'

'Two things are said to give this Court great Disquiet. One, the Advices from Prussia, which are said to confirm the News of a Treaty between the King and her Majesty of Hungary, which however trivial in itself must be attended with Circumstances fatal to the Schemes of France with respect to the Empire. The other is, the Negotiation of M. de Bussy at the Court of Hanover, which, it begins to be whisper'd, were not so successful as was at first given out. Nay some pretend to be inform'd, that some Paragraphs in our Alman were the pure Effects of Pique and Disappointment. I will not make myself answerable for their Conjectures, but on the Facts I send you, you may depend.'

The Dorothy and Betty, Stork, from Stockholm for London, is lost in Yarmouth Roads.

There being a Design to enlarge the Joyners Hall for the better Accommodation of the Company, we hear the same is under Consideration of a Committee.

We hear from Maidstone, that the Beginning of the present Term the great Cause depending for near Six Years past concerning that Corporation was ended; when after Two Verdicts at the King's Bench Bar had pass'd against Two of the pretended Jurats, the remaining Six thought fit to disclaim and acknowledge their Usurpation. And that on Friday last the happy Anniversary of his Majesty's Birth-day was celebrated there by a great Number of Loyal Inhabitants, by Bonfires, and a great many Illuminations; where his Majesty's Health, and those of the Royal Family, with other Loyal Healths, went cheerfully round, under a triple Discharge by the Company of Soldiers there quarter'd; who were treated with Drink at the Expence of William Turner, Esq. late Representative for that Borough.

On Tuesday last a Presentation pass'd the Great Seal,

to enable the Rev. John Waterman, M. A. to hold the Rectory of Ludshelke, alias Litchfield, in the County of Southampton, and Diocese of Winchester.

The same Day the Diamond Man of War, a 40 Gun Ship, lately rebuilt in one of the Merchants Docks near Blackwall, was launch'd, and will speedily be put into Commission.

Yesterday was held a Board of Admiralty, when their Lordships were pleased to appoint Capt. Dandridge to be Captain of the Southseacastle, a 40 Gun Ship.

The same Day died Mrs. Elliot, chief Housekeeper to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

And the same being the Birth-day of K. William III. of Glorious Memory, who was born Nov. 4, 1650. as also his Wedding-day, he being married Nov. 4, 1677. it was observed by all Lovers of Liberty.

High Water this Day	Morning	Evening
at London-Bridge.	07 48	08 21

Bank Stock Nothing done. India Nothing done. South Sea 104 1-half. Old Annuity. 111 5-8ths to 3-4ths. New ditto, 112 to 1-4th. Three per Cent. 100 1-half. Seven per Cent. Loan, 81. Five per Cent. ditto, 62. Royal Assurance, 89 1-half. London Assurance, 11. African, 10. India Bonds, 41. 10s. to 11s. Prem. Bank Circulation, 21. 12s. 6 d. Prem. Salt Tallow, 1 1-half Prem. English Copper, 31. 15s. Welsh ditto, 15s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders, 101 1-half. Three per Cent. ditto, 95 1-half. Million Bank, 113. Equivalent, 112. Lottery Tickets, 51. 7s. 6 d.

Bank, June 1, 1741.
WHEREAS JOHN WAITE, late one of the Cashiers of the Bank of England, about Forty Years of Age, and about Five Foot Eight Inches high, well set, round visaged, small grey Eyes, very light Eye-brows and Eye-lashes, and of a most remarkable fresh Complexion, absented himself on Wednesday the 13th of May last from his Duty at the Bank, and is supposed to have secreted, or taken away with him from the Bank, East India Bonds, amounting to a considerable Value;

And whereas Warrants are issued for Apprehending and Taking the said John Waite, This is to give Notice, That whoever shall apprehend and secure the said John Waite, so be dealt with according to Law, shall receive of the said Governor and Company the Sum of Three hundred Pounds, over and above the Two hundred Pounds offered in former Advertisements, in the Whole Five Hundred Pounds.

David Le Gros, Secretary.

TICKETS in this Lottery, and Shares of Tickets, such as Halves, Quarters, Eighths and Sixteenths, are bought and sold by

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At his eldest Lottery Office, Charing-Cross, next Door to the King's Saddler's, adjoining to the Mews front Gate, and directly behind the King on Horseback.

The Scheme of the Lottery is

1.	1.
2 — of — 10000 — is — 20000	
3 — — — 5000 — — 15000	
10 — — — 2000 — — 20000	
20 — — — 1000 — — 20000	
40 — — — 500 — — 20000	
200 — — — 100 — — 20000	
500 — — — 50 — — 25000	
1000 — — — 20 — — 20000	
1350 — — — 10 — — 13500	
23125 Prizes, amounting to — — 273590	
First drawn — — — 500	
Last drawn — — — 1000	
41675 Blanks — — — — —	
55000 Tickets, at 51. each — — 275000	

Being Three Blanks to a Prize.

P. S. There are in this Lottery 1 Prize of 5000l. 6 of 2000l. and 10 of 500l. each, more than in the last, notwithstanding it consists of 10000 Tickets less than that or any former one. Letters directed to the Office will be punctually answered, and Schemes given gratis; the Prizes will be paid at the Bank 30 Days after the Lottery is drawn.

N. B. All the Payments are completed, and most of the Tickets taken from the Bank. The Lottery will begin drawing the 23d of November next.

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